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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/913,803	09/22/1997	GILLES BOCCON-GIBOD	RCA-87865	7543

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EXAMINER

ONUAKU, CHRISTOPHER O

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2615

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.  
08/913,803

Applicant(s)  
Boccon-Gibod et al

Examiner  
Christopher O. Onuaku

Art Unit  
2615



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Oct 24, 2002.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 8-10, 12-14, 16, and 17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 12-14 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 8-10, 16, and 17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some\* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\*See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_ 6) ☐ Other:

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments with reference to claims 8-10&16-17 filed 10/24/02 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With reference to claim 8, applicant argues that Abecassis discloses a system which allows a single version of a video to be viewed by different viewers each with differing levels of viewing restriction, that the desired programming is retrieved from addresses within a single program and seamlessly presented to allow the same single program to be separately viewed with the desired rating code, and that Abecassis lacks applicants' set of digitally encoded records representative of the each program.

In response, examiner refers the applicants to col.9, lines 10-19 wherein Abecassis discloses that the Abecassis system is designed to meet the objectives of being able to provide both a standardized set of descriptive structures that permits the automatic application of a viewer's preestablished preferences to a variety of programs, and to provide the producer the flexibility to determine and include only those categories that are relevant to a particular program, and to add categories as the producer requires (see col.9, lines 4-8), which are accomplished, for example, by assigning unique classification codes to each set of preestablished standardized categories, and by reserving a range of classification codes that are recognized by the system as requiring additional selection by the viewer.

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Abecassis further discloses that the programs are organized into a program segment map (see col.6, lines 27-28), that the program segment map defines segments of the variable content game, furnishing a player of the interactive video game the automatic and logical selection of video segments responsive to the application of the player's video content preferences to the program segment map, and responsive to the logic of the interactive video game software.

Fig.2A,2B&2C illustrate examples of generalized descriptive structures that are utilized to review the contents of each segment contained in a given program, and to assign the appropriate segment content descriptions (see col.8, lines 17-20). And Fig.3A,3B&3C are diagrams of three versions of a video segment and corresponding descriptive structures, each segment a variation of the other (see col.7, lines 1-4). For example, as shown in Fig.3D, the segments shown comprising the segment definitions together with the corresponding descriptors comprise a program segment map. A program segment map causes, for example, the retrieval of the segment combination beginning at frames 4112-5109, followed by frames 353514-38975, and ending with frames 5175-6026 in response to the applications of a viewer's program content preferences to the program segment map.

It can be seen from the above citations that Abecassis clearly discloses plural video programs and a set of digitally encoded signal records (program segment map) representative of the each program.

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With reference to claim 16, applicants' argument that Abecassis discloses a system which allows a single version of a video to be viewed by different viewers each with differing levels of viewing restriction is discussed in the claim 8 response.

Also, applicant's argument that Abecassis fails to show or disclose applicants' recited storage containing compressed program records is answered by the discussions of the program segment map above.

Furthermore, applicant argues that Abecassis makes no mention of playback at different speeds, or the claimed control functions, and that Abecassis provides no teaching or disclosure of storing multiple program versions to allow reproduction of program content at different speeds.

In response, as discussed above, speed equals distance/time, and when the distance (size of program data) increases or decreases, speed directly proportionally increases or decreases.

In Abecassis, when a program is stored in a storage medium, the segments of the program are assigned segment identifiers and the frames of each segment are assigned frame numbers (frame addresses) in their locations in the recording medium. These addresses facilitate the reproduction process. During reproduction, the segment(s) with unwanted rating codes are skipped, thereby creating different versions of the same program. It, therefore, follows that the addresses for similar segments in the different versions of the program remain unchanged, even though these segments were skipped during reproduction.

Each version of the program segment is reproduced at different speed since, for example, each time a segment of a program is skipped, the remaining segments of the program are

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reproduced faster than the previous program before the single segment was skipped. If, on the other hand, two segments are skipped, the remaining program segments, less the two skipped segments, are reproduced even faster than when one segment was skipped or when no version was skipped, and so on. It is pertinent to point out that the reproduction rate, 30 frames per second, for example, for any version remains the same, even if the reproduction speed may change. Consequently, during playback, different versions of the same program are played at different speeds based on the content requirements of each version.

It is, therefore, clear that Abecassis discloses the claimed subject matter.

The rejections are, therefore, maintained.

***Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

3. Claims 8-10&16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Abecassis (US 6,091,886).

Regarding claim 8, Abecassis teaches a video device for the automated selective retrieval of non-sequentially-stored video segments of a video program, from a single video program

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source, responsive to a viewer's preestablished video content preferences, and the transmission of the selected segments as a seamless video program comprising:

a) means for storing a plurality of program records wherein each program record having a set of digitally encoded signal records representative of each program ( see non-volatile resident memory 515, fixed or removable memory subsystem 503/504, a user's optical read/write access card or electronic memory card 505, or read/write video/data laser disc 501; col.14, lines 3-12) wherein viewer preferences are stored;

b) means for linking the encoded signal records of each said set to one another at predetermined jump points for selecting reproduction from different ones of said set ( see program source 501; col.13, lines 60-62); from which program identifiers are read

c) wherein each said set of digitally encoded signal records has records of differing sizes for reproducing at a plurality of speeds ( see Fig.3A,3B,3C&3D; col.9, line 19 to col.10, line 46), here Abecassis shows how a conventional program with differently rated segments, and how the conventional program is edited (modified or changed) by editing out unwanted segments, in order to produce a variable content program that forms a version of the program that suits a particular set of user preference program.

When a program is stored in a storage medium, the segments of the program are assigned segment identifiers and the frames of the are assigned frame numbers in their locations (addresses) in the recording medium. These addresses facilitate the reproduction process. During reproduction, the segment(s) with unwanted content(s) are skipped, thereby creating different

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versions of the same program. It, therefore, follows that the addresses for similar segments in the different versions of the program remain unchanged, even though they were skipped during reproduction.

Each version of the program segment is reproduced at different speed since, for example, each time a segment of a program is skipped, the remaining segments of the program are reproduced faster than the previous program before the single segment was skipped. If, on the other hand, two segments are skipped, the remaining program segments, less the two skipped segments, are reproduced even faster than when one segment was skipped or when no version was skipped, and so on. It is pertinent to point out that the reproduction rate, 30 frames per second, for example, for any version remains the same, even if the reproduction speed may change

Regarding claim 9, Abecassis discloses wherein the predetermined jump points are grouped specific to transitions between similar temporal program events for reproduction at differing speeds ( see see Fig.3A,3B,3C&3D; col.9, line 19 to col.10, line 46), here Abecassis shows how a conventional program with differently rated segments, and how the conventional program is edited (modified or changed) by editing out unwanted segments, in order to produce a variable content program that forms a version of the program that suits a particular set of user preference program.

When a variable content program is produced, the addresses of the unwanted segments, which are to be skipped during playback, are identified so that these segments are not played



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during playback. Therefore, the jump points are the addresses to be skipped during playback. Also see Fig. 8A, 8B, 8C & 9.

Regarding claim 10, Abecassis discloses wherein the predetermined jump points represent addresses of digital images within each said set which substantially correspond with one another (see claims 8 & 9 discussions).

Regarding claim 16, Abecassis teaches a video device for the automated selective retrieval of non-sequentially-stored video segments of a video program, from a single video program source, responsive to a viewer's preestablished video content preferences, and the transmission of the selected segments as a seamless video program comprising:

a) storage device having stored therein compressed program records, each program record containing multiple versions where each version of the multiple versions allows reproduction at a different play speed, and tables of predetermined temporally similar addresses within each version of each program record for selection between the different play speed records ( see Fig. 5; program source 501 and mass memory fixed storage device 503; col. 13, line 60 to col. 14, line 12; col. 14, lines 13-23 and col. 23, line 54 to col. 24, line 54; and col. 9, lines 35-50 and col. 24, line 55 to col. 25, line 19 which disclose processing different versions of the same program); here the claimed addresses within each version of each program are included in the code description for assigning appropriate segment content descriptors in Abecassis so that during the editing of the

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programs, frames containing different content descriptors can be added or dropped, as the viewer chooses; wherein each version of the multiple versions allows reproduction at a different play speed (see col.9, lines 35-50 and col.24, line 55 to col.25, line 19), and (see Fig.2B&2C, which show different tables, col.8, lines 38-49).

Here, Abecassis discloses in Fig.2B an example of an element descriptive structure utilized to analyze the development of a number of elements such as character, location, time, degree of detail, and the level of expertise appropriate for the segment. In a similar manner, an individualized, tailored, and descriptive structure may be provided for any one category or group of categories. For example, Fig. 2C illustrates a descriptive structure utilized to classify segments according to a level of inclusion.

Each version of the program is reproduced at different speed since, for example, each time a segment of a program is skipped, the remaining segments of the program are reproduced faster than the previous program before the single segment was skipped. If, on the other hand, two segments are skipped, the remaining program segments, less the two skipped segments, are reproduced even faster than when one segment was skipped or when no version was skipped, and so on.

Speed equals distance/time, and speed is directly proportional to distance. Assuming time is constant, when distance is increased or reduced, speed is correspondingly increased or reduced. Here distance is equivalent to the amount of data in a program to be read. When portions of a program is skipped, there is less data in the program to be read, and therefore, there is a reduction

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in distance and there is corresponding reduction in speed, and when there is more data in a program to be read, then there is an increase in distance, and there is corresponding reduction in speed, and so on. It is pertinent to point out that the reproduction rate, 30 frames per second, for example, for any version remains the same, even if the reproduction speed may change.

b) transducing means for reproducing images from the compressed program records ( see Fig.6; reading units 621-623; col.15, line 1 to col.16, line 10; also see col.20, lines 39-47);

c) control means responsive to user program selection for selecting one of the program records, and in accordance with a play speed selection selecting one of the multiple versions, the control means being additionally responsive to user determined new play speed for reading the tables and generating predetermined addresses within another one of the multiple versions for transducing in correspondence with the user determined new play speed ( see col.13, line 14 to col.14, line 23; here Abecassis discloses the process of editing out unwanted portions of a variable content program as requested by a viewer wherein frames are omitted and added to provide a continuous transparent edited version of any segment, thereby varying the final new reproduction speed which varies on the basis of the extent of the editing of the original program.

Regarding claim 17, the claimed limitation wherein images are reproduced from a time which precedes the preceding version is inherent in Abecassis since Abecassis has random access capability ( see col.14, lines 24-44)..

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*Allowable Subject Matter*

4. Claim 12-14 are allowable over the prior art of record.

5. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claim 12, the invention relates to a method of reproducing digitally compressed video material provided at speeds other than at normal play speed.

The closest reference Abecassis (US 6,091,886) discloses a video device for the automated selective retrieval of non-sequentially-stored video segments of a video program, from a single video program source, responsive to a viewer's preestablished video content preferences, and the transmission of the selected segments as a seamless video program.

However, Abecassis fails to explicitly disclose an apparatus for reproducing video programs where the apparatus comprises wherein the linking means comprises N sets of tables, each set comprises (N- 1) tables of the predetermined jump points for each of N reproduction speeds.

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CAR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

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will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CAR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

*Conclusion*

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from this examiner should be directed to Christopher Onuaku whose telephone number is (703) 308-7555. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday to Thursday from 7:30 am to 5:00 pm. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone is unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew B. Christensen, can be reached on (703) 308-9644.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

(703) 872-9314, (for formal communications intended for entry)

and (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

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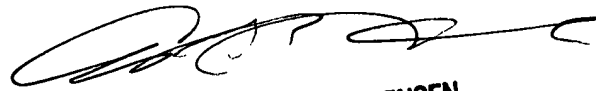
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Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,  
Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be  
directed to Customer Service whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

  
COO

11/17/02



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